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SUMMARIES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS. NUMBER 10

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SUMMARIES

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Number 10
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SUMMARIES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

U. S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Washington, D. C. 20460

FOREWORD

Under a series of documents exchange agreements with environmental agencies in other countries, EPA is building a collection of environmental reports issued by foreign governments and international organizations. This is a monthly announcement listing of foreign documents received through the exchange agreements.

The original documents can be obtained through the Library Systems Branch (see back page for order form). More detailed English abstracts can be provided when required. Full text translations, which are expensive, should be requested only when essential for operation of EPA programs. Translation Services Requisition form #1350-1 is used to request translations.

A computerized search system is being developed which will allow future retrieval of these summaries by:

a. country
b. subject area
   - air
   - water
   - noise
   - pesticides
   - radiation
   - solid waste management

c. type of document
   - legal/legislative/regulatory
   - management/planning
   - scientific/technical
   - socio-economic

This series, which is devoted to summaries of government reports and concentrated on the legislative, economic and social aspects, supplements foreign scientific and technical literature abstracts covered by other EPA information services:

APTIC
SWIRS
PIC
NOISE

Ultimately, EPA plans to assemble a major collection of foreign government environments documents and to develop several approaches to the dissemination of this information to EPA staff. This announcement of documents received is the first step.

Office of Planning and Management Office of International Activities

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D. C. 20460

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Spain

Article/Source Title: Economia industrial, No. 107 (Industrial management). Ministry of Industry, ed.
Date/Place of Publication: Nov 1972, Madrid
Pages: 1-125 *Language:* Spanish
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00620

This issue, published by the Secretariat of General Technology of the Ministry of Industry, is devoted to atmospheric pollution. It contains an editorial, legal texts, and signed articles of a technical, legal, industrial, and general nature. Among the presentations are: an address by the Minister of Industry to the Spanish parliament, the text of the Law for the Protection of Ambient Air, ambient air and comparative law, air pollution caused by automotive vehicles, influence of pollutants on national cultural treasures, industrial pollution and its effects on vegetation, systems for preventing radioactive pollution of the atmosphere, new techniques for the purification of ambient air, new dangers from the ambient environment, the recommendations for national action voiced at the U.N. Conference on the Human Environment, and a summary of legislation to curb air pollution enacted in various countries.

Sweden

Article/Source Title: "Burning of Fossil Oil for Heating Purposes." Statens Naturvardsverk, 1969. Goran Person, Bengt Westergard, and Ulf Hogstrom.
Date/Place of Publication: 1969, Solna
Pages: 1-32 *Language:* Swedish
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00524

The Swedish National Environment Protection Board (Statens Naturvardsverk) expresses strong preference for central heating plants in built-up areas as the most effective means of controlling pollution though slightly more expensive than individual heating units. When central heating plants are not feasible, the Board recommends using cleaner heating methods such as gas and electricity, which though initially more expensive than oil, cost less in the long run due to reduced damage from sulphur dioxide corrosion.

Report includes text of city health ordinances for Stockholm and Goteborg which set maximum sulphur content in heating oils at one percent.

Sweden

Article/Source Title: "Statutory Regulation of March 24, 1972 on Reduction of Sulphur Content in Fuel Oil." Svensk forfattningssamling 1972: 70.
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Stockholm
Pages: *Language:* Swedish
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00526

The regulation of 1972 amends the 1968 statute, reducing maximum sulphur content in fuel oils to one percent for metropolitan areas of Stockholm, Goteborg, Malmo and other cities.

Sweden

Article/Source Title: "Statutory Regulation of Nov 20, 1968 on Reduction of Sulphur Content in Fuel Oil." Sveriges Rikes Lag. C. G. Hellquist, comp.
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Stockholm
Page: B-1286 *Language:* Swedish
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00525

The 1968 regulation established maximum sulphur content in heating oils at 2.5 percent. It also allows state administration to establish more stringent standards in high pollution areas and to allow use of lower grade fuel when emissions are treated by effective equipment.

Sweden

Article/Source Title: "Traffic Code of Sep 28, 1951, as Amended." Sveriges Rikes Lag. C. G. Hellquist, comp.
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Stockholm
Pages: B-676-681; 1-4 *Language:* Swedish
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00523

Authority to control emissions and noise from private automobiles is derived from the Traffic Code of Sep 28, 1951, which grants broad power to control motor vehicles. A regulation issued on May 5, 1960, provides that all motor vehicles must have an exhaust pipe and muffler, that gasoline powered vehicles must have closed crankcase ventilation and a device to reduce exhaust emissions, and that diesel powered vehicles must have an effective device to prevent escape of opaque gases (Part II, section 3.j of the amended 1951 code). A recent regulation of Dec 1, 1972, on "Reduction of Gases from Automobiles" (Svensk forfattningssamling 1972:596) defines in detail the authority to regulate pollution from automobiles (a summary in English appears in the International Digest of Health Legislation, v. 23, 1972, pages 342-343, Geneva).

Sweden *See WATER (Sweden)* -- Control No. 00466

United States

Article/Source Title: "The Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 1857-1857e." Current Laws, Statutes and Executive Orders, v. 1. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, comp.
Date/Place of Publication: Jan 1972, Wash., D.C.
Pages: 1-42 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00477

Cited sections are designed to protect and enhance air resources to promote the health, welfare and productive capacity of the population; to initiate and accelerate a national R&D program for the prevention and control of air pollution; to provide technical and financial assistance to State and local governments; and to encourage regional programs. The sections cover: cooperative actions; research and training activities; grants for planning and control programs; interstate air quality agencies and control regions; air quality criteria and control techniques; ambient air quality standards

A I R

United States (Control No. 00477) *continued:*

and their promulgation; state implementation of national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards; standards of performance by new stationary sources; national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants; Federal enforcement procedures; recording, inspections, monitoring and entry; abatement of air pollution; standards to attain a higher level of air quality; and the Air Quality Advisory Board and advisory committees.

N O I S E

Sweden — *See WATER (Sweden)* -- Control No. 00466

United States — *Article/Source Title:* "Noise Control Act of 1972, 42 U.S.C. 4901 et seq." Public Law 92-575, 92d Congress, H.R. 11021. *Control No.* 00467
Date/Place of Publication: Oct 27, 1972, Wash., D.C.
Pages: 1-17 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This act seeks to abate noise emission by establishing a means for effective coordination of Federal research and activities, by authorizing the establishment of Federal noise emission standards for products distributed in commerce and by providing information to the public on noise-emission and noise-reduction characteristics of such products. The law requires standards to be set for products in the nature of construction and transportation equipment (except aircraft), motors and engines, and electrical and electronic equppment. It gives EPA the authority to require the labeling of consumer products as to their noise-generation and abatement features. The law directs all Federal agencies to insure that their purchasing and operating procedures conform to the act's provisions.

P E S T I C I D E S

Belgium — *Article/Source Title:* "Belgium: Pesticide Residues in Foodstuffs of Plant Origin." International Digest of Health Legislation, v. 21, No. 1. *Control No.* 00657
Date/Place of Publication: 1970, Geneva, Switzerland
Pages: 53-58 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This article reprints from the Feb 15, 1969 edition of Moniteur Belge the Ministerial Order of Dec 6, 1968, which extends the provisions of the June 20, 1964 law regulating foodstuffs to include pesticide residues in foodstuffs. The order lists the tolerable levels of residues of active pesticide substances allowable in foodstuffs of plant origin.

PESTICIDES

Belgium

Article/Source Title: "June 20, 1964 Law Regulating Foodstuffs, Food Substances, and Other Products." Les codes et les lois speciales les plus usuelles en vigueur en Belgique, 32d ed., v. 2. Jean Servais and E. Mechelynck, comps.
Date/Place of Publication: 1969, Brussels
Pages: 536-539 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00656

This law, serving as the basis for subsequent legislation to regulate substances used in food products, authorizes the Government to establish and maintain a list of additives authorized for introduction into foodstuffs and to set the allowable quantities.

Canada

Article/Source Title: "Pesticide Residue Compensation Act, 1968-69, c. 34, s.1." Revised Statutes of Canada, 1970, v. 6.
Date/Place of Publication: 1970, Ottawa
Pages: 5846-5849 *Languages:* English/French
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00592

This act provides for compensation to be paid to a farmer when a pesticide listed in the Pest Control Act and ascertained to have been used properly has caused agricultural produce to be unfit for sale under the Food and Drug Act. The farmer must use every means deemed necessary by the Minister of Agriculture to reduce the loss and must pursue every action in law against the manufacturer of the pesticide or any other person who may be liable before he can claim compensation. The Minister may bring the action for the farmer if he deems it necessary and has obtained the farmer's consent. The Governor in Council may make regulations concerning the procedures to be followed for obtaining compensation, prescribing the amounts to be paid. Violation of any provision of this act constitutes an offense either indictable and liable to two years imprisonment or punishable on summary conviction.

France

Article/Source Title: "Decree No. 48-1905 of Nov 19, 1948 on the Importation, Storage, and Use in Trade of Poisons." Journal officiel de la Republique francaise.
Date/Place of Publication: Nov 28, 1948, Paris
Pages: 11593-11600 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00659

This decree prohibits the use of arsenic compounds for the destruction of flies and agricultural pests, except when these compounds are used for winter spraying. It further bans the supply or use of products containing arsenic, lead, or mercury for the disinfection of harvested products intended for human or animal consumption, and for the eradication of weeds in gardens, alleys, courtyards, and sports grounds. Dangerous substances, when intended for the destruction of agricultural parasites or pests by means of spraying, painting, fumigation, or dusting or as bait, must be mixed with other substances according to formulas established by the Minister of Agriculture.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Regulations 1966, No. 1063." Statutory Instruments 1966, Part II, Sec 2.
Date/Place of Publication: 1966, London
Pages: 2600-2613 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00632

These regulations specify in detail the type of protective clothing that workers must wear when engaged in greenhouse operations where specified substances have been used in other than capsule form. The regulations also explain the associated obligations of employers of greenhouse personnel, such as providing wholesome drinking water, suitable washing facilities, means of washing the protective clothing, and securing the openings of containers holding the specified substances. Schedule 1 lists the items of protective clothing to be worn during various greenhouse operations. Schedule 2 lists the specified substances, also by common name and classification.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Regulations 1967, No. 1860." Statutory Instruments 1967, Part III, Sec 2.
Date/Place of Publication: 1968, London
Pages: 4998-4999 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00634

These regulations add bulb dipping in thionazin to operations requiring the wearing of protective gloves, boots, and aprons, pursuant to the Agriculture Acts. Medinoterb and its salts are added to the list of poisonous substances.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) (Amendment) Regulations 1969, No. 843." Statutory Instruments 1969, Part II, Sec 1.
Date/Place of Publication: 1969, London
Pages: 2375-2376 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00633

Workers using containers of smoke shreds holding not more than 40 percent nicotene must wear rubber gloves (Schedule 1, part I). Demephion and demeton-S-methyl sulphone are added to the list of poisons and poisonous substances (Schedule I, part II).

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "Consumer Protection Act, 1961, 9 & 10 Eliz. 2, c. 40." Halsbury's Statutes of England, 3rd ed., v. 30.
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, London
Pages: 47-55 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00635

Section 1 of this act empowers the Secretary of State to make regulations concerning the contents, labeling and packaging of any goods in

Great Britain (Control No. 00635) *continued:*

order to prevent risk of death or personal injury. Section 2 prohibits the sale of goods that do not comply with the regulations set forth by this act. Section 3 provides for a fine up to 100 pounds for non-compliance. The appended schedule specifies procedures for inspecting, testing and enforcement by local authorities.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "Consumer Protection Act, 1971, c. 15." Halsbury's Statutes of England, 3rd ed., v. 41.
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, London
Pages: 1275-1276 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00636

This act makes it possible to bring an action under Section 3 of the 1961 Consumer Protection Act against any person guilty of not complying with the safety regulations governing the contents, construction and packaging of dangerous products. Prior to this act, only the retail seller could be held liable for non-compliance. The 1971 act extends the liability to the wholesaler and packer.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "Farm and Garden Chemicals Regulations, 1971, No. 729." Statutory Instruments 1971, Part II, Sec 1.
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, London
Pages: 2036-2044 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00637

These regulations, based on the Farm and Garden Chemicals Act 1967, require that all products that are sold as weed-killers, pesticides, or growth controllers and that contain any of the substances listed in the appended Schedule must be labeled. The label must clearly indicate the name of the substance or any alternative name by which it is known. The regulations take effect on May 1, 1973.

Italy

Article/Source Title: "Laws and Regulations on Phytopharmaceuticals." Manuale di fitofarmacia e dei fitofarmaci. V. Sereni
Date/Place of Publication: 1969, Bologna
Pages: 47-50 *Language:* Italian
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00646

This chapter summarizes the various Italian regulations on the agricultural use of phytopharmaceutical products to control vegetable and animal parasites on plants cultivated as foodstuffs, including the proper labeling of these products and their registry with the Ministry of Health.

PESTICIDES

Japan

Article/Source Title: "Agricultural Chemicals (Pesticides) Control Law." Law No. 82, July 1, 1948, as Amended by Law No. 88, May 31, 1971. *Control No.* 00597
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Tokyo
Pages: 309-325 *Language:* Japanese
Source Repository: EPA

This law endeavors to improve the quality of agricultural chemicals and to assure their safe use. Within the context of this law, agricultural chemicals include germicides, insecticides and rodent killers and also those chemicals designed to accentuate or control the growth or germination of crops. The manufacturer or importer of these chemicals must register with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and submit an application, along with a sample of the product, and state the product's constituents, the method of use, and necessary precautions to be taken. The Minister may refuse registration or change or revoke a registration already granted when he believes that the subject pesticide may cause pollution of crops, soil, or water. The Government may by Cabinet Order designate certain agricultural chemicals as contributors to pollution and prescribe standards for their use.

Netherlands

Article/Source Title: "Law of July 12, 1962 (Stb. 288) on Pesticides." Bestrijdingsmiddelenwet 1962 en Meststoffenwet 1947. B. L. Hof, comp. *Control No.* 00604
Date/Place of Publication: 1970, Zwolle
Pages: 1-23 *Language:* Dutch
Source Repository: EPA

This law prohibits the sale, holding or use of any unapproved pesticide. An approved pesticide is one that bears on the label of its packaging the name of the approved product and the approval number. The law provides that no pesticide may be granted a clearance unless its constituents, color and form meet Government guidelines and unless it is suited for its intended use and, when used correctly, will not cause harmful side effects. An approved pesticide may not be sold unless prescribed instructions for its use accompany it. The law further regulates storage and destruction procedures for empty containers and unused pesticides. Authorized inspectors are empowered to take samples of pesticides and send them for examination to the Plant Protection Service or to the Food Inspection Service.

Sweden

Article/Source Title: "Control of Pesticides in Sweden." Sveriges Rikes Lag. C. G. Hellquist, comp. *Control No.* 00665
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Stockholm
Pages: B-1203-09 *Language:* Swedish
Source Repository: EPA

The Decree on Poisons of Dec 14, 1962 (Giftforordning), establishes control over poisons and dangerous substances, including manufacture and import of pesticides, but not their use. It was amended by Svensk Forfattningssamling 1971:979. The Decree on Pesticides of Dec 14, 1962 (Bekampningsmedelsforordning), requires licensing for manufacture, import,

Sweden (Control No. 00665) *continued:*

distribution and use of pesticides, banning products which are excessively toxic, ineffectual or deceptively labeled. It provides for general supervision, inspection and criminal liability, and is amended by SFS 1971:61 and SFS 1971:978. The Poisons Board, established on Dec 3, 1965 (SFS 1967:779), was given authority to execute provisions of the above decrees. It is responsible for determining safety of products and regulating their use. A new regulation (SFS 1972:123) prohibits spreading of pesticides from the air.

United States

Article/Source Title: "Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972, 7 U.S.C. 136-1364." Public Law 95-516, 92d Congress, H.R. 10729.
Date/Place of Publication: Oct 21, 1972, Wash., D.C.
Pages: 1-27 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00469

This act extends Federal controls to the actual application of pesticides by the user by regulating both intrastate and interstate marketing of pesticide products, thus completely revising the earlier Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. The major provisions of the new act are to prohibit the use of any registered pesticide in a manner inconsistent with labeling instructions, to classify pesticides for general or restricted use, to require certification of pesticide applicators in the use of restricted pesticides, to provide penalties for violation, to authorize the EPA Administration to issue a "stop sale, use, and removal" order in event of apparent violation, to render Federal assistance to the States to enforce the law and develop an applicator certification program, and to allow EPA to issue experimental use permits.

West Germany

Article/Source Title: "Ordinance on the Testing and Licensing of Plant Protection Products of March 4, 1969." Bundesgesetzblatt, No. 19.
Date/Place of Publication: Mar 7, 1969, Bonn
Pages: 183-184 *Language:* German
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00588

This ordinance, made pursuant to the Plant Protection Law of May 10, 1968, requires that applications for licenses for pesticides be made on forms developed by the Federal Biological Institute for Agriculture and Forestry. Necessary data are: (1) experimental reports on the activity of the product under use, (2) details of its effect on human and animal health, (3) details of its behavior on or in plants or plant products, (4) details of its behavior in soil and water, (5) details of the analytical methods used for the determination of active ingredients in the product and for the determination of residues of active ingredients, including their degradation and reaction products. The testing of samples extends to: (1) the chemical composition, (2) the activity of the product, and (3) the aspects enumerated in 2, 3, 4 above.

RADIATION

United States — *Article/Source Title:* "Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as Amended, 2013(d), 2021, 2051, 2073(b), (e), 2092, 2093, 2099, 2111, 2112, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2139, 2153, 2201, 2210." Current Laws, Statutes and Executive Orders, v. 2. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, comp. *Control No.* 00475
Date/Place of Publication: Jan 1972, Wash., D.C.
Pages: 1-35 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Cited sections of this act provide for a program to encourage widespread participation in the development and utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes to the maximum extent consistent with the common defense and security and with the health and safety of the public. The cited provisions deal with cooperation with the States; research assistance in specified fields; criteria and conditions for obtaining licenses to transport and acquire nuclear materials; foreign distribution of byproducts and cooperation with other nations; utilization and production facilities for industrial and commercial purposes; commercial, medical and R&D licensing; export licenses and prerequisites for cooperation with other nations; the general duties of the Commission; and with indeminification and the limitation of liability.

SOLID WASTE

Sweden — *See WATER (Sweden)* -- Control No. 00466

United States — *Article/Source Title:* "Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. 3251 et seq." Current Laws, Statutes and Executive Orders, v. 2. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, comp. *Control No.* 00472
Date/Place of Publication: Jan 1972, Wash., D.C.
Pages: 1-16 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

The provisions of this act are designed to promote the demonstration, construction, and application of solid waste management and resource recovery systems; to provide technical and financial assistance to States and local governments and to interstate agencies in the planning and development of resource recovery and solid waste disposal programs; to promote a national R&D program for improved management techniques and better methods of collection, separation, recovery, and recycling of solid waste and the environmentally safe disposal of nonrecoverable residues; to provide for the promulgation of guidelines for solid waste collection, transportation, separation, recovery and disposal systems; and to provide for training grants in occupations involving the design, operation, and manufacture and maintenance of solid waste disposal systems.

Belgium

Article/Source Title: "Sea-Water Pollution Through Hydrocarbons." Les codes et les lois speciales les plus usuelles en vigueur en Belgique, 3d ed., v. 2.
Date/Place of Publication: 1969, Brussels
Pages: 868-869 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00451

This law of July 4, 1962, deals with the requirement for the protection of sea waters from pollution caused by the discharges of navigating vessels, namely, to prevent by means of special equipment the discharge from such vessels of any previously untreated hydrocarbons. The law further requires that ships maintain a registry of hydrocarbons kept on board. It also lists special procedures for supervising the implementation of the law's provisions and sets penalties for violation.

Canada

Article/Source Title: "Canada Shipping Act, Can. Stat. c. 27, Part XX (1970-72) - Maritime Pollution Claims Fund Regulations." SOR/72-33, 106 Can. Gaz. Part II, 226 (Feb 7, 1972).
Date/Place of Publication: Feb 23, 1972, Ottawa
Pages: 226-229 *Languages:* English/French
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00510

These regulations set the amount, payable into the Maritime Pollution Claims Fund, to be levied on each ton of oil imported into Canada in bulk or on each ton of oil shipped from any place in Canada in bulk as a cargo of a ship when the security for the payment has conformed in amount and form acceptable to the Minister. The regulations also contain declaration forms that each importer or exporter of record must file with the Collector of Customs and Excise. Further, the regulations set the Fund's interest rate.

France

Article/Source Title: "Memorandum of Dec 23, 1970, on the Prevention of the Accidental Pollution of French Coasts by Hydrocarbons." Journal officiel de la Republique francaise.
Date/Place of Publication: Jan 12, 1971, Paris
Pages: 414-415 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00437

This memorandum defines the responsibilities of the various ministerial departments involved in anti-pollution activities relating to the accidental spillage of hydrocarbons along the French coast and enumerates the measures to be taken by these departments, on land and at sea, in the event of such accidental pollution.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: The Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act, 1972, c. 21.
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, London
Pages: 1-7 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00551

This act prohibits the deposit of any "poisonous, noxious or polluting" waste on land where it will present an environmental hazard and threaten to pollute or contaminate any water supply. Those convicted of offenses under this act may be fined up to 400 pounds or be imprisoned for up to five years, or both. The act states that no person shall remove any poisonous waste from one place to deposit elsewhere without the approval of the local authority and the river or river purification board of the area in which the waste is located. The operator of a commercial dump is excluded from the requirements of deposit and removal notification unless he has been told of the contents of the deposit at least three days before it is made. If he does receive proper notification, he must send a form to the authorities specifying the location, composition and depositor of the waste material. This act applies to land covered by water and land below the high water mark on the seashore.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Deposit of Poisonous Waste (Notification of Removal of Deposit) Regulations, 1972." Statutory Instruments 1972, No. 1017.
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, London
Pages: 3097-3101 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00550

These regulations specify wastes to which Section 3 of the Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act 1972, requiring notification of responsible authorities before removing or depositing wastes, do not apply. Wastes which are unqualifiedly exempted, by virtue of not containing any hazardous quantity or concentration of any poisonous, noxious or polluting substance, include: house and trade refuse, building waste, mining waste, and waste consisting of paper, plastics, and various metals. Wastes which are exempt, subject to certain qualifications, are: farm chemicals, radioactive wastes, wastes deposited in circumstances of emergency, and waste deposited pursuant to certain types of statutory authority.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Oil in Navigable Waters (Convention Countries) (Saudi Arabia) Order, 1972." Statutory Instruments 1972, No. 675.
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, London
Page: 2199 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00552

By an order in Council, Great Britain recognizes Saudi Arabia's acceptance of provisions of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954. Others so recognized, by name,

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: The Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act, 1972, c. 21.
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, London
Pages: 1-7 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00551

This act prohibits the deposit of any "poisonous, noxious or polluting" waste on land where it will present an environmental hazard and threaten to pollute or contaminate any water supply. Those convicted of offenses under this act may be fined up to 400 pounds or be imprisoned for up to five years, or both. The act states that no person shall remove any poisonous waste from one place to deposit elsewhere without the approval of the local authority and the river or river purification board of the area in which the waste is located. The operator of a commercial dump is excluded from the requirements of deposit and removal notification unless he has been told of the contents of the deposit at least three days before it is made. If he does receive proper notification, he must send a form to the authorities specifying the location, composition and depositor of the waste material. This act applies to land covered by water and land below the high water mark on the seashore.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Deposit of Poisonous Waste (Notification of Removal of Deposit) Regulations, 1972." Statutory Instruments 1972, No. 1017.
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, London
Pages: 3097-3101 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00550

These regulations specify wastes to which Section 3 of the Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act 1972, requiring notification of responsible authorities before removing or depositing wastes, do not apply. Wastes which are unqualifiedly exempted, by virtue of not containing any hazardous quantity or concentration of any poisonous, noxious or polluting substance, include: house and trade refuse, building waste, mining waste, and waste consisting of paper, plastics, and various metals. Wastes which are exempt, subject to certain qualifications, are: farm chemicals, radioactive wastes, wastes deposited in circumstances of emergency, and waste deposited pursuant to certain types of statutory authority.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Oil in Navigable Waters (Convention Countries) (Saudi Arabia) Order, 1972." Statutory Instruments 1972, No. 675.
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, London
Page: 2199 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00552

By an order in Council, Great Britain recognizes Saudi Arabia's acceptance of provisions of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954. Others so recognized, by name,

Great Britain (Control No. 00552) *continued:*

statutory instrument number, and date are: United Kingdom, Mexico, Sweden, West Germany, Denmark, Canada, Norway, Ireland, Belgium, France, the Netherlands: 1527, 1958; Finland: 869, 1959; Poland: 1008, 1961; U.S.A.: 2277, 1961; Kuwait: 174, 1962; Liberia: 1345, 1962, Ghana: 1657, 1862; Netherlands Antilles: 2189, 1962; Jordan: 1149, 1963; United Arab Republic: 1150, 1963; Dominican Republic: 1317, 1963; Panama: 1931, 1963; Philippines: 60, 1964; Venezuela: 61, 1964; Algeria: 280, 1964; Spain: 281, 1964; Italy: 931, 1964; Malagasy: 976, 1956; Israel: 189, 1966; Switzerland: 392, 1966; Greece, Ivory Coast: 814, 1967; Lebanon: 1153, 1967; Japan, Portugal: 1680, 1967; Nigeria: 468, 1968; Morocco: 730, 1968; Syria: 387, 1969; Southern Yemen: 1085, 1969; USSR: 638, 1970; New Zealand: 1735, 1971.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Water Act, 1945, 8&9 Geo. 6, c. 42." Halsbury's Statutes of England, 3rd ed., v. 39. *Control No.* 00554

Date/Place of Publication: 1972, London
Pages: 69-185 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This act sets up the administrative organization to "promote the conservation and proper use of water resources and to formulate a national policy relating to water." It provides for the appointment not only of a Central Advisory Water Committee to advise on matters concerning the conservation and use of water resources but also, where necessary, of Joint Advisory Water Committees to perform these functions locally. Sections dealing with local organization of water supplies also provide for the duties and powers of local authorities regarding investigations of and agreements with locally authorized water suppliers. Suppliers are empowered to make bylaws to prevent contamination of the water they supply. Sections on the conservation and protection of water resources provide for fines for polluting water for human consumption and also authorize suppliers to acquire land and construct and maintain drains, sewers, etc., necessary to dispose of foul water and prevent pollution of the water supply.

Italy

Article/Source Title: Inquinamento di Acque e Codice Penale (Water Pollution and the Penal Code). G. Veronesi, comp. *Control No.* 00527

Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Milan
Pages: 57-97 *Language:* Italian
Source Repository: EPA

The cited pages of this work reproduce the text of those Italian laws that concern, in whole or in part, water pollution and its prevention. The legislation covered includes pertinent sections of the Penal and Civil Codes; regulations for the implementation of the law for the protection of hygiene and public health; law requiring the approval of certain construction projects; fishing regulations; directives on the derivation and utilization of public waters; ordinance for the protection of the population against the dangers of radiation from nuclear-energy

Italy (Control No. 00527) *continued:*

facilities; and the law implementing the Convention for the Protection of Pollution of the Sea by Oil. Included also are a classification of the chief local and provincial laws relating to water pollution and a chronological listing of laws that are applicable to water pollution.

Japan — *Article/Source Title:* Water Pollution Control Law No. 138 of Dec 25, 1970, as Amended by Law No. 84, Jun 22, 1972. *Control No.* 00533
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Tokyo
Pages: 131-139 *Language:* Japanese
Source Repository: EPA

This law is designed to prevent water pollution in public waters by controlling the discharge of effluents from industrial installations and to provide indeminification for those whose health has beer impared by such harmful effluents. Public waters are defined. The law defines pollutant-producing facilities as those discharging waste liquids containing cadmium and other substances injurious to human health and those containing hydrogen ion concentrations injurious to the life environment. Although national standards are to be applied uniformly, the prefectures may set more rigid standards in heavily contaminated areas. Pollutant-producing facilities require authorization to operate. The law also establishes local Water Quality Councils.

Netherlands — *Article/Source Title:* "Law on Pollution of the Sea by Oil of Jul 9, 1958 (Stb. 344), as Amended." Milieuwetgeving I. R.G.H. Cassuto, comp. *Control No.* 00528
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Zwolle
Pages: 89-97 *Language:* Dutch
Source Repository: EPA

This law, implementing the international agreement of May 12, 1954 and applying with some exceptions only to ships under the Dutch flag, prohibits those ships from discharging oil or oily mixtures into the sea. If the discharge of oil is necessary for the safety of the ship and the personnel and cargo aboard, then such discharges are permissible. The law also requires that every ship transporting or using oil maintain an oil journal as an appendix to the ship's log.

New Zealand — *Article/Source Title:* Reprinted Act (with Amendments Incorporated): Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act. *Control No.* 00615
Date/Place of Publication: 1970, Wellington
Pages: 1-172 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This Government reprint of the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act, 1941, and its amendments, covers the composition and functions of the Control Council, the designation of catchment districts, the rating

New Zealand (Control No. 00615) *continued:*

and classification of lands, the various regulating boards and their duties, and the procedures for the administration of the act. Among its provisions, the act authorizes regulations for the protection of water courses and defenses against water, including the enactment of laws to require the owners or occupiers of land through which water courses flow to undertake the "cleansing, maintenance, and repair" of those water courses and to prevent "trespasses, nuisances, obstructions, and damage" to water courses.

Norway

Article/Source Title: "International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, with Annexes and Resolutions, May 12, 1954, London." The Treaties of Norway 1661-1966, No. 2. Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affaires.
Date/Place of Publication: 1968, Oslo
Pages: 1579-93 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00546

The International Convention prohibits discharging of oil in certain zones, defined in Annex A, and restricts such discharges elsewhere. Signatory nations are required to impose effective penalties on ships registered by them which violate the Convention. Ships under the jurisdiction of participating nations must be equipped with devices to separate and store oily waste from bilge and ballast water dumped at sea. Signatories must provide port facilities for collecting oily waste. Ships must record time, location and estimated amount of any discharge or accidental loss of oil at sea and make these records available to appropriate commission established by the Convention. Resolutions encourage participating governments to cooperate in research and education on measures to eliminate discharge of persistent oils at sea.

Sweden

Article/Source Title: Environmental Protection Act [and] Marine Dumping Prohibition Act with Commentaries. Lennart Persson, ed.
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Stockholm
Pages: 1-85 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00466

Section I of this publication discusses the Environmental Protection Act (1969, Code 387), main features and scope of legislation, permissible polluting activities, supervision of the act, policies and executory assistance, penalties, construction in water, existing establishments and government grants. Additionally, it provides an official English translation of the act itself and of the Environmental Protection Ordinance (1969, Code 388). The legislation covers water, air, noise and other pollutions, including the discharge of waste water through mains and the transport and discharge of sewage, waste and other solid substances into water bodies, dispersion of pesticides; all forms of air pollution arising from the use of

Sweden (Control No. 00466) *continued:*

land, buildings, and installations; noise; and nuisances such as vibrations, light interference, and landscape defacement. Section II provides an official English translation of the Marine Dumping Prohibition Act (1971, Code 1154) and a commentary. It applies to Swedish and international waters, and to Swedish ships in latter case.

United States

Article/Source Title: "Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, 33 U.S.C. 403, 407, 411. Current Laws, Statutes and Executive Orders, v. 2. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, comp.
Date/Place of Publication: Jan 1972, Wash., D.C.
Pages: 1-2 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00473

This act bans the obstruction of U.S. navigable waters by construction, excavation, or filling activities unless the activity has been recommended by the Chief of Engineers and authorized by the Secretary of the Army. It further bans the deposit of refuse in these waters, or on their banks or on those of their tributaries should the refuse be likely to be washed into the navigable waters, unless authorized by the Secretary of the Army. Penalties are provided for the wrongful deposit of refuse, abuse of or damage to harbor improvements, and for the obstruction of navigable waters generally.

USSR

Article/Source Title: Basic Principles of Water Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics.
Date/Place of Publication: Dec 10, 1972
Pages: 1-34 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00548

Basic principles of Soviet Water Legislation are described without reference to details. The general purpose of the legislation is to ensure efficient, scientifically valid use of water resources so as to prevent depletion and to improve overall quality. The USSR is responsible for formulation of guiding principles of water legislation and the Union Republics are responsible for implementation. Priority is generally given to potable and domestic water requirements before new demands on water resources are approved. New projects must have pollution control facilities and cannot overtax water resources. Constructions in water areas affecting water quality must be approved by water control authorities. Use of sanitary ground water is generally restricted to drinking and domestic needs. Agricultural use of water is regulated by agricultural authorities under the guidance of water control authorities.

WATER

West Germany

Article/Source Title: "June 25, 1965 Law (GVBl. S. 93) to Implement the Law on Detergents used in Washing and Cleaning Agents." Umweltrecht: Raum und Natur, v. 1. W. Burhenne, comp.
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Berlin
Pages: 51 *Language:* German
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00487

This law designates the Bavarian Government agencies authorized to monitor the use of detergents in washing and cleaning agents within the provisions of the Federal law.

GENERAL

Italy

Article/Source Title: "Legal Systems for Environment Protection: Japan, Sweden, the United States." Food and Agricultural Organization, Legislative Studies, No. 4. Peter H. Sand.
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Rome
Pages: 1-60 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00619

In view of the mounting importance of environmental problems as they pertain to the modern law of food, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, this pilot study describes the national legal systems for environment protection in Sweden, Japan, and the United States. Each system is presented under three headings: basic laws and institutions (including central-regional or federal-state structure, and forms of government-industry co-operation), sectoral regulations, and legal methods of implementation. The conclusions assess and compare the experience of the three legal systems, with particular stress on its relevance to developing countries. This U.N. publication contains detailed source references, bibliographical annotations, and complete English translations of the basic legal instruments.

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